Pneumonia in bighorns and disease transmission



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What causes bighorn sheep pneumonia?

- Multiple theories over the past 50 years
 - Lungworms
 - Mannheimia haemolytica
- Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae (Movi)
 - Emerging Infectious Diseases 18(3):406, 2012

"M. ovipneumoniae plays a primary role in the etiology of epizootic pneumonia of bighorn sheep"

Bighorn sheep pneumonia

- Movi infects and invades the lungs
- Movi infection blocks mucociliary clearance (responsible for expelling inhaled bacteria)
- Inhaled bacteria result in simultaneous infections with many different bacteria, resulting in disease and death

Persistent carriers cause lamb pneumonia outbreaks

- Some bighorn sheep that survive pneumonia continue to carry Movi in nasal mucus (chronic carriers)
- Chronic carriers transmit Movi to lambs, causing lamb outbreaks that may recur for decades
 - For example, Umtanum and Selah Butte since the 2009 Yakima Canyon outbreak

Evidence linking Movi to bighorn pneumonia

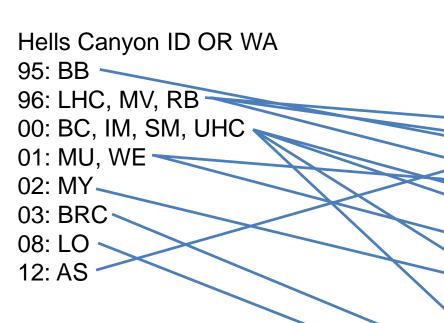
- Movi detected in every bighorn pneumonia outbreak investigated to date (40+)
- Movi not present in 90%+ of healthy bighorn herds (30+)
- In previously Movi-negative bighorn herds,
 Movi exposure coincides with the outbreak
 - For example, Tieton

Transmission of *M. ovipneumoniae*

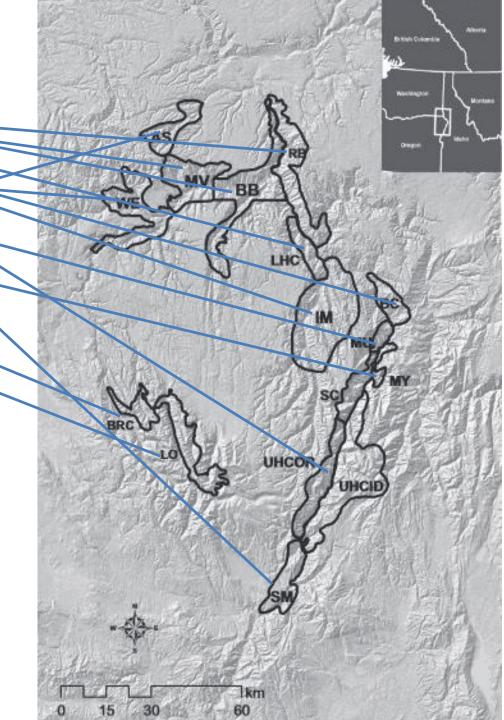
- Track by DNA 'fingerprinting'
- General rules in bighorn sheep pneumonia:
 - One outbreak = one fingerprint
 - For example, Umtanum = Selah Butte
 - Different outbreaks = different fingerprints
 - For example, Tieton differed from Umtanum, Selah Butte

Transmission of *M. ovipneumoniae*

- Within outbreaks
 - Movi infection rate ~100%, one fingerprint
 - In recurrent lamb pneumonia, fingerprint matches that of the preceding all-age outbreak
 - For example, 2015 Umtanum lamb strain matches the 2009 Umtanum strain fingerprint
- Across bighorn sheep metapopulations
 - Relatively slow and inefficient
 - Presumed due to chronic carrier animal movements



Spread of Movi 404 across Hells Canyon bighorn populations



Sources of *M. ovipneumoniae*?

- Movi doesn't persist in the environment, requires animal carrier source
- Movi host range: sheep and goat species
 - rare unconfirmed reports from other species
- Domestic sheep and goats are Movi reservoirs
 - Movi present in ~90% herds / flocks
 - Single flocks carry multiple fingerprints
 - 'Endemic' (disease rare, carriage common)
- Bighorn sheep comingled with Movi-carrier domestic sheep develop lethal pneumonia

Summary: Bighorn sheep pneumonia

- Movi is the primary cause
- Movi transmission may be fast and efficient...
 - For example, sick or coughing animal sources
- ... or slow and inefficient
 - For example, chronic carrier animal sources
- Movi sources causing bighorn outbreaks:
 - Within metapopulations, contact with carrier bighorn sheep
 - Otherwise, contact with carrier domestic sheep or goats

